# Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life,

Vol. II .- No. 24.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 76.

## The Drincipia

Published Weekly, at 329 Pearl Street, (two doors above

MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent.

the Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the our expediency, obedience ; our plan, the Gospel , our trust, the Divine promises ; our panoply, the whole armor of God. Editors friendly, please copy, or notice

#### THE BIBLE ABOUTIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scripture against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this instruction in rightcourses. That the man of God might be perfect, thereoughly furnished unto all good works." n Tim. in 16.17.

Part III, -Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

COMPARATIVE GUILT OF EGYPTIAN AND AMERICAN

A consideration of the supposed excuses of the Egyptians, in our last chapter, suggests a comparison between the gnilt of the Egyptians and the guilt of Americans. The excuses they might have made, when compared with ours, and in the light of the comparative atrocity of the two systems, indicate that our guilt, as a people, is vastly greater than theirs.

Other consideratious point in the same direction. With our type of civilization, there is a more rapid and general diffusion of intelligence and information. We live in the nineteenth century of the Christian Era; they lived about fifteen centuries before the coming of Christ, and hefore the giving of the law at Mount Sinai. We have the completed canon of the Scriptures ; they had not a single page of it We have the teachings of Christ and his Apostles, along with those of Moscs and the Prophets. They were without even the Decalogue, or the Books of Moses. Wo have the light of their history and of all the subsequent histories. which, to them, were still future. If they were warned hy of the threatenings connected with them. And we profess to receive the record as coming from God. We have been ly brief space of time. We. Americans, claim to be, surlike the Hehrews, were but the subjects and enants of their ing of the enlarged ideas that have grown out of them.

Run over, then, the catalogue of the plagues of Egyptthe Nile and all the waters turned into blood-the frogs, the lice, the flies, the "grievious murrain" on the beasts, the "boil, hreaking forth with blains upon man and upon heast"-the "hail mingled with fire," smiting "throughout all the land of Egypt, all that was in the field, both man and heast, and every herh and tree of the field"-till even the people remonstrated with Pharaoh and said, "Knowest thou not that Egypt is spoiled?" Then came the locusts, the darkness, for three days, over all the land, the midnight death-wail for "all the first horn in the land of Egypt, from the first born of Pharaoh npon the throne, even unto the first-born of the maid servant behind the mill, and which, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness-that upon all the first horn of heasts,"-and finally, the over-

GOD'S WRATH AGAINST THEIR OPPRESSION

Read over the story at leisure. And read, in all this, the expression of God's righteous indignation against the sin of oppression, even as it existed in Egypt, in a form so much milder than American oppression that the victims of the latter would hail as a deliverance the condition of the victims of the former-an oppression far short of human chattelhood, an oppression that left its victims in possession of large property, even "very much cattle," instead of not heing allowed to own themselves, nor a rag of clothing, being held as cattle themselves-an oppression that neither forbade education, nor annulled marriage, nor separated families, nor compelled concubinage, nor hanted down fugitives with blood-hounds, nor inflicted stripes for free social worship. Read the American Slave Code, then read the story of Egypt, in the fear of the God of Israel, reflect upon it, pray over it; then lay your hand on your heart, cast your eyes upward, and say to your Maker, if you can that you believe the Bible to he his word, but doubt whether American Slavery and slaveholding are sinful-"malum in se' -- wrong in themselves, and hateful in God's sight.

But you cannot do this. Inquire then what God would ilave you no personal responsibility in the matter? Did entire superstructure of their political rights, including the

pression? What were God's dealings with the Egyptian nation? Does he not given the American nation by the same laws? Read vonr Bible, and see.

A NORTHERN PLEA FOR THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—BY Gro. W. Bassert (TTAWA, ) L

Ohio. Mr. Bassett has long been known to us as an Aho The whole body of a nation sense the tion of the word of the word

What God did to the Egyptians, and to their Monarch and were not expecting from him a plea for the Right of as a punishment for their oppressions, must therefore be of Secession. Of course, he means the right now claimed, and marked significance, in teaching us how he regards such attempted to be exercised by the "Confederated States" nnsuperlatively aggravated oppressions as slavery and slave- der the Presidency of Jeff. Davis, to secode from the United

"Mark." I am not now considering the motive or object of the secession of the Southern States. I am only defending the priciple of self Government, or the right of any people to make, alter, or about their own Government."

It strikes us, that the "motive or object" of the secession has much to do-everything to do with the right of secession. So thought our fathers, when, in their Declaration of Independence, they carefully based their right of secession on the righteousness of their cause, and shaped their entire argument in proof of it, recounting the wrongs they had endured, and appealing, not only to mankind, but to "the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of their intentions" to establish a government "to secure these rights" affirming "that all men are created equal, and are endowed hy their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among to secure these rights, governments are instituted among

governed." Our fathers claimed the right of secession on the express ground of their motive and object to secure human rights, implicitly acknowledging that the right was conditioned upon the motive and object, and, hy implication, that if unfaithful to their professions, the right would be forfeited, which, alas, seems in process of heing verified hy history. The solemn appeal "to the Supreme Judge of the world," seems in process of Divine inquisition, at the har of Provi-

men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the

When the Southern Seceders can truthfully make the same appeal, it will be in time to consider their claims. We do not forget-we vividly remember-that they too, have their list of grievances, and complain of invasions of their rights, but since they all culminate in the one idea that they are denied their rights because they are not allowed, without restriction or limitation, to take away everyhody's rights. we submit that that claim is invalid from the beginning and that they have no rights to secede for such objects.

ances as the ground of their secession, is an acknowledgment, on their part, that if their pretended rights are not rights, then their alleged grievances are not grievances, and that their hoasted right of secession is no right at all. Mr. Curry, Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Wigfall, and the entire phalanx of their associates boldly join issue with us, on that very point. They claim the right of slaveholding corner stone, compel them to neknow edge its u-u-existence, all. Mr. Bassett is among the last men to concede to them

moral right and that do not harmonize with it. The fails. No man living, perhaps, is a let demonstrate the ro tenness of that underpinning, m re comp tely hau Mr. Bassett has done, in a sermon at Washington Vity on the

of secession from a government that fails to acknowledge, at every point, their supremacy, when, in fact, that government is hound to prohibit and suppress their supremacy over the slaves-for this is the sum total of their pretended right of secession-then it proves altogether too much for Mr. Bassett, who is an aholitionist, to acknowledge. proves the right of slaveholding, which he denies, as much as it does the right of secession, which he concedes, the latter being but a logical inference from the former, and having

But the slavehol lers must act "according to their own judgment"-they owe no more allegiance "than seems good to themselves

they secoded from the Federal Government, and set up their less execrable and less dangerous Confederacy, somewhere in or near the same Great Gulf. But our Government was guilty of the usurpation of scattering, like the or transgressing the "sovereignty" of "aationalities" unite chaff of the summer threshing floor, the remnant of them

They must "judge for themselves!" So must the rest of mankind. So must the Government that is bound to put an end to their piracies. We say nothing in favor of the of its power, to "wipe out chattel slavery?" right to keep them in the Union, and yet permit them to continue their piracies. That argument we leave for those who have a heart for it, and who are able. Our business is with Mr. Bassett's "Plea" for the right of the progeny of the Baratarian pirates to control the Gulf, the Gulf States, the Border States, and the whole North American continent, (as they inevitably will and must do, unless they are now suppressed) instead of dealing with them as our national accessities and duties demand, as the Ruler of the Nations, hy his word, and Providence, require, at our hand -and as we certainly could and should do, if, with more of the spirit of servility than the slaves, we were not too insanely proud to welcome their aid for a common national deliverance. The nation has neither the moral nor the political right to lot the two or three hundred thousand slavoholders secede, with four millions of American citizens under their hoofs. If they do this great wickedness, God will punish them, with a portion of the same bitter cup, hy the hands of the slaveholders themselves-a portion they

In "taking the side of the South," says Mr. Bassett, "it is not in the enslavement of her poor, that I side with her, but in her inalien-able right to national sovereignity."

But who does Mr. Bassett mean hy "the South?" Who are they that have an "inalienable right to secode?" Are the petty oligarchy of two or three hundred thousand slaveholders, among the ten or twelve millions of the people of the Southern States " The South?" Is it they that bave an "inalienable right to secede"-for the sole "motive and object" of depriving those millions, with their posterity forever, of all their "inalienable rights?"

Can Mr. Bassett tell us from what authority, super-human or human, such an "inalienable right to national sovereignty" is derived? Does " the Supreme Judge of the world " recognize any such right? \*Did our fathers, who claimed the "right of National Sovereignty" claim any such right? Would either one of the numerous authorities cited by Mr. doctrine? Would Sidney, Jefferson, or Milton? Would Kosciusco. DeKalb, or Lafayette? We think not. If they would, then we file our appeal to higher authority than even these names.

Mr. Bassett virtually concedes the point, himself, when

sett calls the South and the save states. A firti-

If this proves anything in favor of the slaveholder's right eth part, perhaps, of the prope of "the South" and of the f secession from a government that fails to acknowledge, "Slave States." But is this fortieth part, "the South?" Does it constitute the "slave States?" When these proalienable right of secession" that Mr. Bassett, the radical abolitionist, pleads? And does the "Anti Slavery Bugle"

(2.) Have they (the petty oligarchy of slaveholders) "justly forfeited their sovereignty?' When did they ever lawto be "forfeited?" We deny the statement, in toto.

(3.) But if they have 'justly forfeited" their "sovereignty" and do not now possess it, what has Mr. Bassett, an absovereignty and of the "iualienshle right" to exercise it ance with the natural, immutable, and heaven-established

(4.) If the "civilized world" might, without "nsurpation" to wipe out slavery in our slave states, is it not the right if so, what becomes of the "usurpation" of its preventing secession, which would put it comparatively, at least, out

(5.) But, says Mr. Bassett, the nation is equally guilty with this "governing class of the slave states." Be it so. It is high time to cease heing thus guilty. How, why, and wherein has it heen thus guilty? Chiefly and primarily, because it has so long neglected to "wipe out chattel slavery." All the positive aid given to the abomination, has heen the natural, the necessary result of tolerating it. The duty, the obligation is not cancelled by the past neglect to fulfil it. On the contrary, it is immeasurably intensified. Never has that duty, that responsibility been so pressing as at this moment. Past neglect, as it does not cancel present ohligation, does not disqualify for the present work of discharging it. Be it so, that the Nation is, at this moment as guilty as the slavoholders. So much the stronger is tho obligation, so much more pressing is the necessity, for honoring those obligations, and discharging those duties now. "To-day, if ye will hoar his voice, harden not your hearts." Say not. "We are delivered to do all these ahominatious." If it is not (as between the Federal Government and the

Slaveholding seceders) "a question of philanthropy" it is high time to make it so. If it is a question of "aggrandizement" allow it to be such no longer. "Execute judgment. Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor -instead of allowing the oppressor to "secede" with his prey, and making a "plea" for his "inalienable right of sovereignty" to do so! The distinction drawn hy Mr. Bassett hetween that right, and the right to oppress, upon which it is founded, is as mischievous as it is absurd. "The governing class of the Slave States" have no more right to secede, taking the four millions of their victims in chains along with them, than a few of them had, when at Chicago or Detroit, to run off with two or three, or a score or more right to permit the wholesale secession than they had to permit the retail one. Their duty, in hoth cases, is plain. It is to deliver the oppressed.

feit popular supremacy which the "governing class in the Slave States" are attempting, hy secession, to establish and exercise. By the use of that phrase-"trne popular sovereignty." Mr. Bassett concedes the other, which he had heen vindicating, to be spurious and false!

And this is the same thing as to concede that it is no right at all.

But since Mr. Bassett has introduced so many arguments things that we deem contrary to the first principles and to

blood had begun to chill, and the eye to grow dim when moning all the best energies of expiring, but unselfish narekindled in the eye: "Thank God." he exclaimed four

the wharf, the merchant's resort, and the mechanic's work-

cupy a proud position among the kingdoms of the carth; admiration of the world; and the well deserved and rethe realization of the happiest dreams, nay, rather, the best promises embraced by the faith of the pilgrim fathers. It was the answer to the oft repeated prayer-"may God defend the right, and let oppression cease." God did interpose, the yoke of oppression was broken, and world-wide, he grand proclamation went forth, "America is free!"

The history of the Nation since that period, presonts a picture of unprecedented, and almost miraculous prosperity. The annals of the world cannot turnish a comparison. And yet perhaps we can account for it. The nation may be said to be the offspring of the Church,-the Church when she recognised the great truth, that it is "the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich." The Church then put herself into the attitude of earnest supplication to God, for national blessings, and divine protection. As a consequence of this, we have a Constitution, which for purity, provisions to secure them, is the admiration of the wise and every man the right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In accordance with this, every man is a free citizen. We have our free institutions ; elective frauchise, vote tutions guaranteoing the maintenance of the rights, and

come robust, and among the other nations of the earth, have assumed a commanding attitude. In the majesty of the value of our free institutions, we have spoken in all climes, upon all waters, in all countries, and to all people-In the language of true dignity, and in tones which have awe, sin not, God is in our midst; He is our refuge and strength." In the efforts making for the advance of civilization, in our great moral reforms, in the number and varie-

and orange blossoms; and not he heart-sickened at the cries of suffering and bleeding humanity? What mean demands for death, in preference to life. Is it that God man to dwell in? Is it, that the earth has ceased a bring bounties of divine providence yet flow through the lan

his heart. This is true of material, placational, moral, and Had Jeff. Davis captured the Capital, seized the Navy Yarl.

Slavery ragns in "the land of liberty was heard, reverberating among the everlasting hills, and claiming with them, equal perpetuity, where liberty, and worship, were so interwoven, as to be inseperable but hy violence; in the nation, where God was the king-righteousness his throne, and man servant to him too many are found, obsequiously to shout "Long live the King, and may his dominion be extended!" How are the mighty fallen! How is the fine gold become dim! Oh, where is the genius of liberty and the spirit of true piety which characterized the pilgrim fathers? Those patriaremply vowed "one Monarch to obey, one creed to own-

Who is responsible for the change? Let every Christian vine testimony to Israel. "There is an accursed thing in the midst of thee, O Israel: thou canst not stand before thine enemies, until thou take away the necursed thing from among thee." Let the Church and the country see to it.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, SAUK CO. Wis., April 10, 1861.

THE WAR MEETING IN UNION SQUARE, ON SATUR.

DAY LAST We attended this meeting, but the crowd was so great that we soou found it impossible to get within hearing of the speakers, or to stand, without great incouvenience, from the presure. We have to rely on the reports of others, and shall have room for only a few brief sketches

Maj. Anderson and his torn and scarred Sumter and Mouitrie flags, were the principal centre of attraction. Maj. Anderson made a very brief speech, of which we find no report in the papers, hut a friend of ours, who stood near him, thinks he remembers nearly every word, and he presents us with the following:

MAJ. ANDERSON'S SPERCH (Reported for the Principia.)

"Fellow Citizens: I am glad to see you here, to-day. You look as if you possessed patriotic hearts, and my heart is with your heart, to live and die in the United States of America, and may that flag wave over a people FREE FROM EVERY SHACKLE, and continue forever.

Onr reporter says that the marked emphasis and unction with which the words we have printed in capitals, were uttered, left room for no doubt, in his mind, that the speaker inclade the freedom of the slave from the shackle of slavery.

Was it this allusion that prevented the appearance of the speech in the City Dailies? Our reporter says he uttered it with a remarkably loud, clear and distinct voice.

We next give a specimen of an opposite character. copy from the World, of Monday 22d

REMARKS OF REV. DR. SPRIND

The venerable pastor of the Brick church was first introduced to the vast multitude. His conservative antecedents were known to all present, and he was received with profound emo-tion. He said:

known to three of you who are familiar with the press. Hawe seen no occasion to alter them. I subser to them now. But the qualit amow is, not between always and anti-sleever-mode the qualit amow is, not between always and anti-sleever-mode anatorly, lob weep grown seat and no government. And per-lait me to say that all the other questions are evanuecent, they are more photonism. they altrick into nothingness compared white country. It is with high pleasure that I till us vision on ball of that altrick which it proposed and I cheerifully accept the invitation to open this use hay with paper. Dr. Spring, they used on the proposed to the property of Dr. Spring, they used on the proposed to property of the Dr. Spring, they used on the property of the property

So the Doctor continues to cherish his old belief of the di-

strange to tell, the issue between the divine institution and its wicked opposers, is evanusent, ' and of no significancy in the mparison with the issue between government and no gov-ernment, between law and anoughy. The Doctor goes for the have abolitionism to the full, with the hope of thus ending the powers that be" -right or wrong, pro-slavery or an i-slavery. conflict, or we must accept the nationalization of this institu-

But what if some John Brown should sieze the Government, liberate the slaves, and be one President. What would the

Hon John A. Dix labored to prove that there was "no just ground for alienation," on the part of the seceders, and that there was no right of secession, except hy mutual consent of the States. As to coercion, Pres. Lincoln had done no more than Pres Buchanan promised to do, in his inaugural, last De-The Constitution of the United States has been spurned and

in the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. so disastrous, so humiliating, and so disreputable to us ail, as to see the common government overthrown or its legitimate au-

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson followed in a similar vein.

Senator Baker of Oregon, said, "the day of conciliation is past." But afterward he said :

I have said that the hour for concillation is past. It may return; but not to morrow, nor next week. It will return when that tattered flag [pointing to the flag of Fort Sumter] is avenged. [Vehemeut cheers]. It will return when rebel traitors are taught ohedience and submission. It will return when the rebellious confederates are taught that the North though peace-able, are not cowardly; though forbearing, are not fearful. The hour of conciliation will come back, when again the ensign of the republic will stream over every rebellious fort of every Confederate State. (Cheers). Then, as of old, the ensign of the prido and power, and dignity and majesty, and the peace of the republic will return.

Nothing said of the liberation of the oppressed-of "establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty to the peopie of the United States." On the contrary, in setting forth the unreasonableness of the seceders, he said that their "property" nnder the Constitution, had been secure. "The wrongs committed by them on our ensign." Inot upon our common hnmanity,) was the hurden of his charges against "the rebels." A letter of Arch-Bishop Hughes, [Roman Catholic] was read.

It contained no allusion to slavery or anti-slavery. hoped and prayed for peace and union. But the "stars and stripes, the flag of the country, was his flag." "He prayed that it might "continue to display the same waving lines of beauty for a thousand years."

MAYOR WOOD next spoke. He too, eulogized our Union, our government, our laws, and our flag," as though he had never connselled rebellion against them

Then followed Mr. Evarts, Mr. Schenck of Ohio, Mr. John of "our flag, onr Union, onr government, our Constitution," &c., but without a word of pity for the alave, of reverence for liberty, righteousness, or in favor of protecting equal and inalienable rights.

Several of the German speakers are reported as having spo-

Mr. Frederick Kapp said
The two powers which have grown up, side by side, in the
United States, are self government and slavery. Each is hostile
to the other. For the first time in the history of the world, istence. It must be swept away by us, and as peacefol means will not do, we must use the rand violent ones.

So far as we have learned, this single sentence is the only

#### THE TRUE ISSUE.

ti, is the most oul spoken and able defence of American slavery that I ever read. He candidiy presents the true issue when he says, on page fourteenth

tion, in ab te essential relations, and thus hring the trouble

He also says, (pg. 1°.) The nationalization of the institution by giving it the full sanction of the Constitution, is our only hope.

The is the true issue, and may all the friends of freedom

In the midst of our present terrible revolutionary and re-belious commotions, when a horrid I ivii War in defence of Yours truly,

J R. Johnson,

THE CHANGING TONE OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS. The gray of the morning. Men seen as trees, walking.

The N Y. Times of April 19, has an editorial commencing

Men never realize the rapidity with which a revolution moves. Three months ago a persoo would have been regarded as a mad-

Mr. Davis expects and intends to chase him [Mr. Lincoln] the weapons stolen from our forts and magazines. He expects to exhaust us by cripping our trade and industries, and as a crowning intimidation, he now proclaims his intention, through pirates and privateers, of sweeping our commerce from the seas, and of destroying us, by destroying the means upon

We should instantly signify to Blr. JEFFERSON DAVIS that if a single one of our ships is tonched by his privateers or pirates, we will march a bereding army from one end to the other of his dominions. He is struggling to reach our jugular. Let us menace his. Let us tell him that from the day he turus pirate, wherever the American flag floats, it floats over the free.

From the same, April 20. We cannot a unit the right of session. Neither will we admit Slavery to be equally desirable as freedom. We will live up to our compact, and protect it as property in every loyal State as we have done, without complaint, for seventy years. But when Slavery assumes a hostile attitude, no other resort is left us, we will proclaim freedom in its place.
Mr. Davis has taken the initiative, and invites plrates and pri-We will show him

The N. Y. Herald of April 19 says :

Yet. in the very next paragraph, the Herald strangely says : Congress meets in extra session, on the Fourth of July, to assume a grave responsibility, and although hostile forces may be marching South, we will advocate, as we have always advo-

If the war should be hushed up, by a compromise, or even by tolerating the longer xistence of slavery the peace

would be of short continuous—""meput.
From the Hendel's 20th. It is our aluty now to open the
way of deliverance to those conservative now of the South who
was of the stream of the continuous continuous continuous
tent of the continuous continuous continuous continuous
entry to all good Lindon men. will Soon show that Lismion
has been threst upon the people. On the other hand, as
Northero involved no of Viginia, and of Kentula ky if usessayly,

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1991

LETTERS on business for the Principae should be added to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to the above. But that uses, the bisologies many studied for the Editor has prepared from a proper many to the part of the Editor has prepared from the proper may be kept on the Publisher's file, but themselves. For the same crossen, what is designed for the Publisher should be so no eight opporer, and matter designed for the Publisher should be so that the publisher should be should be so that the publisher should be should be so that the publisher should be should be should be so that the publisher should be should be should be so that the publisher should be should

OF CERTAIN THINGS APPROPRIATE-AND INAPPRO-PRIATE-TO OUR PRESENT CONDITION AND PROS-

That certain frames of mind, and hahits of deportment and manners are appropriato to the present condition and prospects of our country and demanded by them, will not be denied; nor that the opposites of these are highly inappro-

And yet it will be found, by observation, experience, and reflection, that in the present condition and prospects of the country, there are strong natural tendencies to the very things that are inappropriate and that should be gnarded against: and obstacles to the things that most need to be

I. A spirit and habit of soher reflection and consideration, in such times, is most appropriate and necessary: while the opposite spirit and habits of thoughtlessness, inare much to be deprecated and guarded against

Yet, if we mistake not, it will be found that there are, in such times, strong incentives and temptations in the opposite direction. The vory excitements that accompany war, the sights, the sounds, the announcements, the running here and there, the eager expectation, the earnest inquiry, the animated response, the piquant remark, the approhation, the censure, the merry shout, the loud langh, the glee, the huzza, the roar, the din, the hurry, the bastle, the sharp debate, the busy preparation, the pressing care, all these, bocoming excessive or alternating with rapidity, tend to unbalance the mind, unstring or weary the nerves, displace

"In the day of prosperity rejoice, but in the day of adverty, calamity, where shall we find realities corresponding taunts, lampoons, upon the incidents of such a war, must be strangely out of place, violations even of good taste, as nity that binds us to the worst, the most erring of our fellow men. To a mind suitably impressed with the solemnities of the crisis to which, under the chastising hand of Providence, we are now brought, and appropritately chas-

"But ought we not to rejoice that God reigns, and has

Yes. If in a spirit of calm and considerate investigation, divise indgments : to rejoice as did Moses and Miriam, at the Red Sea to rejoice as d'd the prophet Habbakkuk, when he stru on of the mystic Babylon. But such is not the re-

joining of giddy mirth, like the "crackling of thorns under

The question whether the signs of the times betoken dedispleasure; and nothing can be a surer sign of being hardened than a spirit of levity, and words of flippant gratulation at the calamities with which portions of the land arc

Alternate manifestations of disproportionate despondency at one time, and of jubilant merriment, at another, do

2. A spirit of resignation, and penitence, in times of public calamity, is among the necessary conditions of deliverance. But insensibility is not resignation, and flippancy and levity ill agree with humiliation and penitence.

3. A spirit of boastfulness over our enemies, comparing, complacently, our resorces and prowess with theirs, does not comport with the spirit of reliance upon God, nor with the humility becoming our condition and position, in God's

Such a spirit exposes us to the danger of underrating our opponents, of overrating ourselves, and of trusting in ourselves, our resources, our great men, our statesmen, our warriors, and one another, instead of trusting in God. Pride goeth before distrnction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.' If God designs to deliver the nation from the control of oppressors on the one hand, and from the eunning craftiness of selfish demagogues, on the other, he will first cause the nation to humble itself before Him, and the friends of God and of humanity must set the example. Even they have reason to repent of their short-comings, their weak faith, and corresponding lack of self-denial and effort.

4. A spirit of self-righteousness, of contempt, of hatred, of revenge, of malevolent exultation at the seeming prospect of the downfall of our enemics, is, of all things, to be guarded against, as offensivo to God, hurtful to our own souls, and dangerous to our country.

5. Along with a spirit of resignation, humility, penitence, importunate and confiding prayer. To attempt or to exnect deliverance without the Divine aid, is the height of presumption, and the essence of practical Atheism itself.

But the spirit of prayer is not commonly witnessed in war camps, in cabinets, or in the consultations of politicians. Even Christian Abolitionists are greatly exposed to the danger of looking with eager eyes to other sources, in such a way as to neglect looking up to the everlasting hills from

#### WAR AND COMPROMISE.

Strange words to he brought together, at such a time as this, one would think! Most abolitionists, doubtless, are congratn'ating themselves that "the day of compromise has gone by." They hear the leading orators and editors say so and take for granted that they mean what they say, instead of watching to notice how they contradict themselves. The cry of "No more compromises" too commonly means onlywith Slavery' is quite a different thing. A religious paper before as says "No compromise," but immediately, in the same article, proposes to yield up one half of the Republic to the maintain liherty, in close proximity to slavery (just as though the experiment were not proving the absurdity and impossi- | Constitution. hility of the thing) in the other half I Burn np your half of the honse, if you please, but we will not let you set fire to our half! Sensible . - very .

The Herald goes in for a vigorous war, but hints at pacifi- er it is worth the cost of fighting for, or no? cations and compromises afterwards, when " the honor of our otic Union Square meeting last Saturday, at least some of them,

When the war of "pride and selfishness, not of principle" as is fur . sneessfory or unsuccessfory, and prude tial calculasway then look out for fresh and more elamorous ( mades

Wendell Phillips, as quoted by the N. Y. Times, went so far, in a recent speech, as to charge npon Mr. Seward, the design of so conducting the war as to bring both the parties into the fittest condition for a compromise and a pacification. We dare not affirm that such is the fact. But we confess that the management of the defences of Snmter and Washington We can trust no administration, either in peace or in war,

that does not abjure the idea of letting slavery alone in the If it is to be "let alone," there must be a "pacification" with

Let not the loud and passionate utt rances and exertions of onr public men deceive us into the notion that we are to have no compromises with slavery proposed to us again There is no security, until slavery is extinguished.

If, as our leading editors and war-meeting orators tell us. "all party lines are now objiterated"-if, as they assure ne "We are no longer Republicans or Democrats" but are "all for the Union at all hazards and at whatever expense" if all alike, are, as they likewise tell us, to have equal access to Federsl appointments and National pap .-- if the words slave and slavery, are, as the Tribune recommends, henceforth to be dropped, if the issue, as Dr. Spring told us, in his recent war speech, is 'no longer between slavery and anti-slavery, but only between law and anarchy, government, and no government, irrespective of the ends and character of what he calls government and law-if leading pro-slavery men are hereafter to be as prominent in our public affairs as they were at the late war meeting at Union Squre, and if Republicans and Anti-slavery men continue to be as delighted with that fact as they now appear to be, then, for aught we see, the namost aspirations of Senator Seward's two famons speeches, last winter, in the Senate, are about to be realized. The people, are to forget that freedom was ever in danger, and care only for Union, without regard to Republicanism or any political name or thing. As the seceders were na willing to be compromised into

the Union, we must whip them into it, and then, hy concession, make them willing to stay there!

Whether, therefore the North or the South should be victorious, or whether both should he exhausted, and seek repose -as all wars must end, and commonly end in compromise, the friends of freedom must not be surprised to see, within a few weeks or months, the demand for concession and compromise, coming up again, with fresh power and vigor. It can be prevented only hy a timely dcmand, hy men of principle and common sense, for a national aboltiion of slavery, by sending an army of liberation through the woole South. The "war for Union" will otherwise become a war for slavery, a war for the overthrow of American liberty.

## FIGHTING FOR THE CONSTITUTION:

Well. If the whole North is going into a war "to uphold the Constitution," would'nt it he well for the North to read the Constitution, in its connection with our previous "National Charters" (the articles of Confederation, of 1778-the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and the Articles of Association of 1774,) which throw floods of light upon the meaning of the

If we are to fight for the Constitution, expending millions of treasure, and scores of thousands of lives, would'nt it be well to study and understand the Constitution, and see wheth-

Some say it flag" shall have been avenged. The speakers at the "patri- against slavery. Some say it is partly in favor of elavery-

and partly against it. Some say the Constitution is only a Confederation of ceders, but had'nt changed his opinion about slavery and an-States. Some say it is properly and fully, a Covernment of the people, emanating directly from the people, and under the

> Some say the National Government is primary and para mount. Others say that the State Governments are prima-

Some say that an State has a right to secede, who evil

Is it not best to know which side is right, and which is wrong?

The Government is calling for more soldiers to "defend the Constitution" than there are American citizens who have studied the Constitution enough to know whether it ought to be defended or not:

Millionaires are offering millions for an armed defence of the Constitution. How much will they, or any body else give, to teach the people what the Constitution is?

A thousandth part of the cost already incurred by the war might have educated the people into such a knowledge of their free institutions and of their Constitutional powers and azilities for defending them against the oligareby, at the balolt box, as would have superseded the necessity of the war.

If the war is to be terminated, without submissions, concessions, and compromises on the part of the North stall to freedom, it must be because the people of the North will have been led to read, to study, to understan l, and to maintain the "National Charters" of their freedom.

Noter was the work of circulating "Och National Charters" to pressing a necessity, as at present. Measures should be immediately taken in towns, villages, cities, and counties, for furnishing every citizen with a copy at a trifling expense. Who will prince the way!

We speak advisedly when we say that not one common sense honest man in an bundred, reads "Our National Charters" who will afterward, say, upon his bonor, that he doubts the Constitutional power and Constitutional duty of a National Abolition of Stavery.

+ -----

#### ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERA SOCIETY.

There will be a serano before this Socioty, on Sahbath Evuning, May 5th, at the Church of the Puritana, Union Square, New York, by Res. Jonathan Blauchard, D. D. President of Wheston College, Illinois. Addresses at the Anniversary on Mouday Evening, May 6th, at the same place, are expected from Rev. Messrs. J. A. Thone, Cheveland, Charles B. Boyston, Cheisenni, C.-H., A. Bulkely, Patterson, N. J., and A. B. Milligan, Western Pennsylvanis.

There will be a Special Meeting for conference, of the members and friends of the Church Antz-Shavey Socials, at the Lecture Room of the Church of the Purinans, on Monday P.M. May 6th, 32,00lock. A general attendance is requested, of those who sympathic with this Society, us a suitable exponent of evangelical Christianity, upon the embert of slaves.

In babalf of the Executive Committee

J. C. Webster President. HENRY T. CHERVER Secretary

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

The Tweety-seconth Annual meeting of the Auariea Anti-Slavey Society will be held in the Church of the Puritions (Dr. Cheever's), in the City of New York on Tuesday, May 7, comeaning at 10 o'slock A. M.—In the evening, another profile meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commercing at the Injunt 7 o'slock.

The Society will meet, for business purposes only in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritaus, at 3 g. P. M.

on Tuesday, and I A. M. in W.

The New York (1970 ANTI-SLAVER Society will hold its anxive says in the 1-20 prening, May Sh. Address by Wend P illips and Theodore Tilton. Admission 10 couts, to defray expenses.

The Tobuse relates how Sease. Summer was in danger f mob vist are in Ball wore the night before the Massachusetts Regiment errived the re. He put up at Baru in s. H. act, which was surrounded and early by rowdies, thire is f its blood. The same were found for his sape.

# News of the Day.

We present the news, as it comes to us, during the week's the form of a Diary, beginning with the day after our

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

The President of the United States has issued his procla ation, declaring the ports of the South in a state of block e.

ade.

Harper's Ferry has been abandoned by the United States troops. It was attacked by 2,500 Virginians, and the garterian states and the states of the sta

About 18 months ugo, Federal troops were sent to keep, the Armory and Arsonal out of the hauds of the slaves. Now the U. S. troops burn up the same establishment, to keep it out of the hands of the slaveholders! God still holds the astoon in his hand.

Cassus M Clay, lately appointed Minister to Russis, as a tomo to tuke command of a company of 100 volunteers, in defence of the government. In his speech at Clercland, Ohio, in a Free Soil Convention, in 1851, he said, in our hearing, that, in ease of a cirll war concerning slavery, he should "go with his own color,"—Of course he wantd have to go with this own color,"—Of course he wantd have to go with the slaveholders! Is that the sort of help tho administration wants, now?

Southern calculations.—A Washington Correspondent of the Tribune, who has just returned from a tour through Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia. S. Carolina, N. Carolina and Virginia, says:

The genoral bolicf is that Ben. McCulloch is about to attack Washington successfully that Mr. Lincoln will be skilled, that the North wants to subjugate the South; that Yanke soldiers, as they are called, ure cowards and easily defeated.

There is great wonder that uo Disunion party has yet been developed in the North, and there is expectation, daily, of hearing that the musses of New-York will imaugurate a bloody robelliou and overthrow the authorities.

bloody robelliou and overthrow the authorities.

"Our dear Christien brethren of the South." The same correspondent of the Tribuue says—

Methodist elergymen are acting as captains. Companies are organized with religious ceremonies. Boys are enlisting, and women are urging on brothers and husbands.

The Tailors of New York are now full of business, in ing uniforms for the military.

At Richmond, Va., gold and New-York exchange is 15 per cent premium. Southern stocks, in New-York, are rapidly depreciating.

Leading pro-statesty Democrats, as Daniel S. Dickinson, John Coeirane, Mayor Wood, Janues T. Brady, de, were amounteed as among the speakers at the Great Meeting at Leion Square, this afternoon, is support of the government, and we were told by a friend that he saw Drs. Spring and Bethuue on no of the stands. Why such men were put forward, or why they made their appearance, we leave for our readers to conjecture. The presence of Floyd, To'mibs, Jeff. Davis, would have been equally appropriate to the occasion.

Elward Evers has e me out in favor of the Administration, and declares that the Government neutre be sustained. Throughout Now-England all party distinctions have been sweet away. The Boston Post, The Boston Courter, and all the Oppo is on journals of any note, have pronound in favor of sustaining the Administration, and putting down the Robelly in — Tryinge.

Blood shad at Baltimore. A Massechusetts Regiment, in passing the ugh Baltimore, though marching with the Mayor of Baltimore at their beau were attacked by a mob, with a mes, brides and fire arms, and two of the soldiers were killed. The troops then fired on the mob, and killed leven of them. Ten soldiers and four Baltim

Allumy, Friday, April 1. 181 Cv Mary has been recoveredly also appeal, to-day by alzens of New Yrk, to send a reward large ambers of tree at the authorities at Washington have requested the wait for strike directions. What can this mean?

Gov. Curton of Pennsylvania declines sending any more roops to Washington till the Government, furnishes arms

What the Saith fears. The utuost efforts are being made to spread the report throughout Virginia, that new troops from the New-England States are coming to set the slaves free, and to invade its soil and plunder its citizens.

What r threatmed. It is said that Jeff, Davis will make his headquarters in Richmond, in five days. This is promised in that elys are independent in get volunteers to fill printing of the State regiment. It is reported that the production of the Potoms in order to prevent irrops from passing up that river to Washington.

Kentucky, it is said, will declare horself neutral:—to prevont invasive inreads from Ohio, while she permits any numbers of her citizens that please to march to the aid of the secodors!

Washington, April 19.—The Secretary of War has apprised President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Mail-road, that the transportation of rebel troops over that road will be regarded as an act of treason.

The government will immediately fortify Maryland and the Heights overlooking the Washington Navy-Yard. Defensive works will also be erected on Virginia Hill,

More troops are wanted to carry out the measures for he defence of the capital.

Boston, April 19.—A Canadiau gentleman states that a sympathetic war feeling with the North is aroused in Canada, and that six hundred mon from Quobee, and a large number from Montreal, are coming to Boston to enlist in the regular United States army.

The Virginia Convention declares the State out of the Union, without submitting the question to the people, though the Convention was chosen under the express stipulation that its action should first be submitted to the people, hefore going into effect.

#### MONDAY, 33.

Great anxiety has been fell here, since Saturday affernoon, for the safey of Washington City, but we still remain without authentic intelligence. The telegraph wires are out, and the rail tracks are taken up, by the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, to prevent the Governances from communicating with the North. Various rumors are afon, of which the truth cannot yet be accertainty.

At Baltimore [as is stated by persons who left there on Sunday morning] "all law and order were set at defiance, and the city seemed under the coatrol of the secessionists."

Part retenues of the largest causelity ratefully lift this port part to the Bolts with the Twelfith Beginner the Chumbel, Oupt, Warrynn, with the Sixth; the R. R. Chube, with the Seventy-Stra, and the steamer Chatacooles, with part of the Rhode Island Regiment and Gov Senacur's autta. Another Massachustett Regiment also arrived and was received on board the dust which will probably leave to-day. The Harris Lass conyory the three

A body of 2,000 men were thrown former dy the middight train to the first bridge on the way to Baltimore, which has been destroyed, on the Northern Central Baltimod. They are to be followed by 000 regulars from Carliale, and Sherman's battery of Flyling Artillery, and 1,000 more oblunteers.

The Mulville bridge, and the No. channels, and English and the between Woodbury and Mount Washington, has been burned down. It is reported that the Northern soldiers are at the Relay House on that road. A bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Baltiroad are gone.

The secessionists threaten to capture Washington, and, if ecosary, burn it down, and retreat.

necessary, bein it down, and retreat.

Harness as, April 22.—It is stated by officers of the army, who arrived Sunday evening from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort McHenry were turned toward Baltimore, but there had

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The city is in great excitement, and armed men are moving in every direction.

armed men are moving in every direction.

The May r and G vernor have not fied the President that no more troops can pass through Pali ore unless they fight their

way.

The President replies that no more troops will be bright through Ballimore, privided that they are allowed to pass around the city will only molestation.

around the city will out mo estation.

The bringes on the Northern Central Rai road have all be destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday April 20, 1861

The "sovernment has taken possession of " e 1"-1" more Road

No trains are leaving hore for Wilmington

The Tr no C ada 6 obe advocate a Union betwee

A resident of Kent Conny, Md., has received information that the negroes are burning the houses of the whites. Two of his buildings bave already been destroyed.

#### TUESDAY, 23.

The report relative to the bentharimout of Bultimore by fort Melicary is not confirmed, though it is stated, on the air confirmed in the stated, on the air confirmed in the stated of t that the commander of the fort will retaliate by opening upon the city, is considered certain.—Times.

Philadelphia, Monday, April, 22. It is understood, from re-liable authority, that the troops at Cockeysville have been or-dered back to Harrisburgh, and will go by transports hence

Wheeling, Monday, April 22, 1861. The demonstration along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were but slight.

At Harper's Ferry there were about 5,000 Virginia troops.
A representation of the Union sentiment of Brooke, Hancock A representation of the Union sentiment of Brooke, Hancock, and Marshall Counties were sent'to this city to-day, to learn what action the Union meu of this country proposed taking, in view of the demonstrations in the Eastern part of the State, and to concert some measures. No special action was taken, but it is quite likely a Convention of the Western counties will

#### WEDNESDAY, 24

We condense, from the Tribune, the substance of its statement of "the present posture of affairs about Washing-

1. About 4.500 men were under Gen. Soott's orders, in

2. The principal rebel force, this side of Charleston [S. C.] is about 3,000 in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry

3. The rumor of a large force, on Arlington Heights, in view of Washington City, is discredited.

4. The N. Y. 7th Regiment and the Massachusetts 6th arrived at Annapolis, on Monday, found it in the hands of the socessionists. Yet they effected a landing, and marched for Washington City, above 30 miles distant, over a good

5. A Massachusetts corps has charge of the Baltimore and Ohio [branch] Rail Road, as far East from Washington as the Aunapolis junction, but the track from thence to Annapolis is broken up.

6. Gen. Scott has burned the upper bridge over the Potomac at Georgetown, which connects that city with Vir-

7. The Secessionists of Virginia have a rumor that Fort Pickens, Florida, has been taken, with a heavy loss of life. Un-

8. Maryland, below the Susquehanna; is in the hands of the Secessionists. [This includes all the country between Wash-

ington and Baltimore. The Governor has been coerced into calling a meeting of the Legislature, on Friday; meantime, an election for delegates is to be held in Baltimore, and none but the secession ticket will be allowed to be voted. So the State will, of

course, be declared out of Union. 9. The burning of Federal property at the Navy-Yard near Norfolk was to save it from the secessionists, now rampant thereabout. The steamship Merrimac is gone with the rest Just an hour too late, the Pawace arrived with eight hun dred Massachusetts men on board, who would have saved all that could be gut away had they been a little sooner. But Com. McCauley had but sixty men in all, and could not get

10. The Pr sid at, greatly surprised on first learning that Pennsylvania troops on their way to Washington had come miles from Baltimore, and been stopped there by the destruction of a high bridge, yielded to the remonstrances of the Malis or some other Bay route. Accordingly, a part of them moved backward, on Monday evening. But, after learning of the stoppage at Annapolis, and probably learning, also, that the navigation of the Potomac below Washington has been obstructed by rebel batteries, the President appears, though it is not certain, to have given orders to return to and hold Cockeysville, and perhaps to push through by that route to

two weeks past, and the City is over-run with Secessionists

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has written a letter to President to bring no more troops through Maryland. He also suggests act as mediator between the contending parties. Secretary Seward answers that the force ordered to proceed "through Maryland is intended for nothing but the detence of the Capital"-that "the President has necessarily committed the choice to Gen. Scott'-that the "high-way selected by him has been chosen on consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is farther removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one. Still farther, that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought, in any case, to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European Monarchy.

Mayor Brown of Baltimore, (previous to the preceding cor. respondence), had an interview with Pres. Lincoln and his Cabinet, in which, in accordance with Major Brown's wishes,

"Agreed that our troops should hereafter, avoid the streets of that city provided their advance to Washington were not obstructed in other directions. The Mayor, thus encouraged, went on to suggest to Mr. Lincoln "a conrse of pol-"iey that would give peace to the country, and especially the "withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops "through any part of Maryland."

Violence was offered to Henry W. Hoffman, the newly appointed Collector of Baltimore at Harper's Ferry, as he was about coming to the city, to take possession of the office.

NO MARCHING AROUND BALTIMORE We have received the following letter from one of the popular leaders of the Democratic party in this city:

"You are right. Keep it before the people: No marching around Baltimore. For the present, let our battle cry be, "Through Baltimore, at every hazard?" I pray you say to the Government that the people demand the right of

way to the Capitol, and will have it.

"I am ready, if there be an occasion for it, to be one of an "I am ready, if there be an occasion for it, to be one of an army over whose dead bodies our living soldiers many march in triumph to Washington. I mean what I say. I have liked thirty-seem years, and I ore not to survive my country. Thatoton Baltimore, A all Maxabe."

This is the sentiment of the people. There should be no stopping of the marking around Baltimore. There should be no stopping of the ready where the marking around Baltimore of the taleways wise. In the stopping of the people where the stopping of the people wise.

of the mails and no cutting of the telegraph wires by the ruffians, murderers, and traitors of that misgaided city.—N. Y.

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

The prospect of a speedy attack upon Washington appears to be quite as imminent as ever. Jeff. Davis and Alex. H.Ste phens, are both said to be in Virginia, rousing the populace to the enterprise. A Massachusetts man who travelled several days with Stephens, and listened to his speeches to excited crowds, says that "an immediate dash at Washington" was the burden of his strain. Gen. Beanregard is believed to be in Richmond. Gov. Floyd offers a brigade from Sonth Western Virginia, "Gov. Hicksof Maryland has taken command of 2000 Maryland militia, with whom he proposes to dispute the advance of our men from Annapolis to Washington In the meantime, the Tribnne says, the great body of the

More than 200 Sor here or iks to the Department at Washington, resigned on Monday

Giv. Houston of Texas, anuonnees his "determination to Virginia, as had been reported-the former being, as was be

It is reported that martial law has been proclaimed by the popose Pres. Lincoln's preparations for war. -- chick shing

Negro Issurceton. The Serent Bases Sc. P scalings. Wednesday, April 24, 1891. A gentle on has arrived in this city who left Annapolis yesterlay. He heard a result that a negro insurrection had occurred in Anna-Arimed Johns U. Gen. Butter of Massachasetts offered the writings of the Eighth, (Mass.,) Enginent, to subdue the insurrection

welconed and protected. What madness, as well as wickedadding one to the side of freedom, and detaining more than

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson made a speech at the Fitth aware hotel on Monday evening, the chief points of which, are em-bodied in the following sketch, although it does not reproduce the force and eloquence of Mr. Dickinson's lauguage: He sai that his hearers would bear him witness, that he had long en that his hearest would bear him witness, that he had long on deavored to stay the storm that he now arise, and "is bring deavored to the storm that he now arise, and "is bring first by secriting, and second, by firing on the old flag; had closed the door of reconcillation. He was meeting them on their own ground. He would have no half way measures, no their own ground. He would have no half way measures, no an arrowner. It generation, he was the property of the they should have no steh toubles as we have had. He would strike now, in our might, and if necessary, where he fourth from the face of the suith. He have they would have civil war, prophers, that by the time this matter was settled, the pecu

ish thiugs while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us By " The South " Mr. D. probably means (as usual) the

ly, that he would exterminate!

Hear, next, what Wendell Phillips, soys. The N. Y. Times gives extracts from a speech of Weudell Phillips, in Music Hall. Boston, on Suuday last, in which he said

There is only one thing that those cannon shot in the harbor of Charleston settled, and that is, that there con never be a compromise. [Loud applause.] We abolitionists have doubted whether this Union really meant justice and liber-We have doubted the honest intention of niueteen million of people. They have said, in answer to our criticism "We believe that the fathers meant to establish justice. We believe that there are hidden in the Armory Constitution weapons strong enough to secure it. Constitution weapons strong enough to secure it. We are willing yet to try the experiment. Grant us time."
We have doubted, derided the protence, as we supposed. During these long and weary weeks we have waited to hear the northern conscience assert its purpose. It could not at last. LAs impressive pause. Missocialiseth blood has conserved the pre-fit of the protection of the processing the processing of the processing of the processing the processing of the processing of the processing the processing of the pr

And so we have Daniel S. Dickenson and Wendell Phillips on the same Auti-slavery platform-our own platform for which we have so long contended, and almost single handed-a Notional Abolition of Slavery, under the Constitution. Yes! The people are learning-thank God!-that there are weapons in the Constitution, strong enough to establish justice! Our labor has not been lost. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped!'

Progress enough for recording, in one day!

Considerable excitement exists in this city, |New York | from the were taking measures for cutting off the supply of Croton Wa

troops would be passing in, with supplies of arms and provisions. Neither Jeff. Davis, nor Gen. Beauregard had arrived in

Seven Regiments will report themselves in seasiness to day

The Dines of Washington. A genuman ong a resident of Washington, who has removed his family to the North makes

addities who nave volunteered in the city are nine technical control of the contr

In one way, the difficulty in Washington could be easily overcome Proclaim "liberty to all the people," and bid them defend their liberties — Principia.

A young lady in Conneticut, who was betrothed to one of the Middletown volunteers, npon learning that he was going to the war, attempted to drown herself, but was fortunately rescued by bystanders.

The Camden and Amboy railroad have voted an appropria-tion of \$10,000 towards the support of the families of those of

A company of sixty volunteers has been formed in Amherst college. The president, Rev. Dr. Stearns, was about to sail for Europe, but gave up the project. He said to some students; "I would no more leave my native country at this time than I would desert my house when on fire

# A REMARKABLE PROPHECY, OR A SINGULAR CO-IN-

Just twenty-five years ago, Gov. M'Duffic of S. Carolina gave official utterance to his eelebrated prediction or threat, that within twenty-five years "the institution of domestic slavery" would be extended over all the country, and that the laboring people, "bleached or unbleached, [ie. white or colored,] would be brought under the yoke. The close of the twenty-five years finds the same State of South Carolina actually pioneering a Confederacy of Slave States, openly and defiantly engaged in that very enterprise, seizing the public arms, eapturing our forts, and thundering at tho gates of the National Capital. For twenty-five years, the people have been warned of their danger. They have trented the warning as an idle tale, the dream of "fanatics." They are now drowsily waking to the reality, rubbing open their eyes-not, even yet, seeming to discover that it is "SLAVERY" which they have so insanely pledgod themselves of State Sovereignty,' that has come to exercise its "sovereignty over them Will they wake, and put an end to slavery before they are made slaves themselves? Doubtful! If they follow the lead of those who try to put down seeession without putting down slavery it is next to cer-

#### SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MONKY

According to Thompson's New-York Bank Note Repor-

Wiscousti 20, Michigan 2 Ohio 2, Iowa 10.

Med-Since the last issue of the "Reporter" the Western

the impression that those Banks are based on : uthern State Stocks, and that these are of little or uncertain value. Per-

haps the last sudden declension is a causeless panic. Any reliable is respecting the security and solvency of the West.

Tic | i rece ves a considera por on firs patron-

lieved, at Montgomery, sick, and the latter at Charleston, ex- | sge from the West, and the state of the Western Currency

# Family Miscellang.

For the Principia LITTLE SUSIES INQUIRY.

Who would paint you so?

How did you grow

Or did some one make you

Little brook, what are you?

Where did you come from?

Little star what are you,

On Susie, through the night? Are you up in heaven?

What do you see? Answer all my questions Whisper down to me!

BABS.

BY T. HULBERT UNDERWOOD.

On tiptoe tentered the bed-room of Basy My fingers were tingling clear out to their tup-ends

Like petals of purest and pinkest petunias Transparent and chubby, they rest on the crib's edge,

Nails soft and so tiny, and tinted like piuk-hads,

Alt! what is this linging so close to my heart-strings? 'Tis fear that I know by the thrill in my bosom ; 'Tis born of these ringle ts and fingers and eye-lids :

Between those two limnings of del cate lace work

STORY OF A BOY AND A TEA KETTLE

On a winter's evening, nearly one hundred years ago, the tea-board was laid out and the window curtains closely drawn in the humble parlor of a small house in the town of Greenock, in the west of Scotland. A tidy, active mntron was hustling about, sli ing the hread and butter. A hlazing fire flamed and roared in the grate, and eurled fire, and the water boiled with a faintly-heard popping the spout of the kettle with a shrill, cheery hiss.

As the matron stooped to pour the bolding fluid in the teapot, her sen James, n boy of twelve summers, sat on a low bench in front of the fire. The boy was intently gazing at the fire, absorbed in deep contemplations. The boy lookcd at the kettle and the steam, and the mother looked at the boy.

"Was there ever sich a ne'er-da-weel in this world as she proposed to herself. Mrs. B. stepped in, at this moment. Turning to the visitor, Jamie's mother said .

"Mrs. B., did you ever see the likes of our Jamio? look at him, he'll sit there for hours, staring at the kettle aud the steam, till ye wad think his een wad come out o his head.

As he watched the escaping steam, the boiling fluid would gather strength and raise the lid of the ten kettle; as the dreaming boy saw this he knew the struggle was symbolical of intellect warring with the elements. As he sat gazing in his day-dreams, his mother exclaimed :

"Jamie! sit by your tea; if I find ye staring at the fire again, ye'll find the weight o' my hand."

This auecdote is literally true. James Watt was born in 1736. This incident occurred when he was in his twelfth year. Ho was the son of a poor tradesman in Greenock, and probably had never read, the spelling hook and Bihlo excepted. It was he who first applied steam to any use-

A SMOKING MINISTER EMERGES FROM SMOKE

DEAR SIR :- I have left off smoking. I could give you,

in my own experience, some items that I think must be a little troublesome to the conscience of any smoking minister. I indulged in it till I was thoroughly convinced that it was not only opposed to the refined socialities of life, but that it was detrimental to health, hefogging to the intellect, and stultifying to the sensibilities. I will, however, trouble you with only a fow details of its moral bearings. They will do to use against the habit, just as well as they would were they your own personal experience.

Take this text of the Apostle: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standoth." A very practical text hut I was a smoker, and that habit was opposed to the best Christian seose of my brethren, and, even by many who were not Christians, was regarded as a a vice. I must waive that subject, lest my people say, "Phy-

I wanted to preach apon the daty of self-denial-a daty that needs often to be urged. But the idea of a smoker preaching such a doctrine was simply ridiculous. That must be

The subject of Temperance came up. I felt called to prench upou it | but I could find no sound premise from which to reason, that was not destructive to my peace, as a smoking

I wished to preach a sermon on benevolence, requiring to save the littles for Christ; but my cigar-bill faced me. I could not well preach in the face of that,

It was my daily prnyer that God would cleanse my heart

I wished to visit my people; but both my clockes and my breath dicated that I had smoking. I had a little

rather they would not koow 1 ; besides, it might be offensive I needed two or three hours of vigorous bodiny exercise;

but I sat down and smoked after each meal, and an hour and a half or two hours of the day were gone A good smoke requires an hour. I could ot spare the time for exercise, and I soon got so to a view exercise was iks use; in fine, these daily experiences, but I could not endure them longer, and I am no longer a smoker. I relate these experiences to you because I know you have a disposition to trouble people's be. consciences about this sin, so far as you can. But a sinner knows best how a sinner feels, and the above items may help yon. Besides, I owe you this confession, as an evidence of

#### BOY LOST.

He had black eyes with long lashes, red cheeks, and hair black, and almost curly. He were a crimson plaid jacket, with full trowsers, buttoned on. Had a habit of whistling and asking questions. Was accompanied by a small black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a very pleasant house and much company. My guests my "Ah, it is pleasant here! Everything has such an order ly, put away look-nothing about under foot, no dirt!"

But my oyee are aching for the sight of whittlings and eut paper upon the floor; or tumbled-down card houses; of wooden sheep and cattle; of pop-guns, bows and arrows whips, tops, go-carts, blocks and trumpery. I want to sec boats a-rigging and kitoe a-making. I want to see crumbles on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table. I want to eee the chairs and tablee turned the wrong way about: I want to eee candy making and corn popping; and to find jack-knivee and fish-hooks among my muslins; yet these things used to fret me once.

They eay-"How quiet you are here; ah, oue here may cettle hie brains and he at peace." But my care are aching for the pattering of little feot; for a hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra la la, for the crack of little whips, for the noise of drums, fifes, and tin trumpets; yet these things made me nervous, once.

They say-"Alı, you have leisure-nothing to disturb yon; what hoaps of sewing you have time for." But I long to be asked for a bit of string or an old newspaper; for a cent to buy a slate pencil or peannts. I want to be coaxed for a piece of new cloth for jibs or mainsails, and then to hem the same; I want to make little flage, and bage to hold marbles. I want to be followed by little feet all over the house; teased for a bit of dough for a little cake, or to bake a pie in a saucer. Yet these things used to fidget me

They say-"Ah, you are not tied at home. How delightful to be always at liberty to go to concerts, lectures, and parties; no confinement for you." But I want confinement. I want to listen for the school-hell, mornings; to give the last hasty wash and brueh, and then to watch from the window, uimble feet skipping to school. I want frequent rents to mend, and to replace lost buttons; I want to obliterate mud stains, fruit stains, molasses stains, and paints of all colore. I want to be sitting by a little crih, of even ings, when weary little feet are at rest, and prattling voices are hushed, and mothers may sing their lullahies, and tell over the oft repeated etorics. They don't know their happiness then-those mothers. I didn't. All these things I

A manly figure etands before me now. He is taller than I, has thick black whiskers, and wears a frock coat, hosomed shirt and cravat. He has just come from college He hrings Latin and Greek in hie countenance, and buets of the old philosophers for the sitting room. He calls mo me mother, but I am rather unwilling to own him.

He stoutly declares that he is my boy, and says he will prove it. He brings me a small pair of white trowsers, with gay stripes at the sides, and asks if I didn't make them for him when he joined the boy's militia? Ho says he is that we came very near having a fire in earnest. He brings his little hoat to show the red stripe on the sail, lit'was the -a little girl of our neighborh od, who, because of her little boy. Her curls were long since cut off, and she has grown to be a tall handsome girl. How the red comes to his face when he shows me the name on the boat. O, I see it all, as plain as if it were written in a book. My little were a little tired boy in a long white night-gowa, lying in

But I forbear. I do not know how others get along with | ing the curls back from his forehead, watching his cyclids

If I only had my little bey again, how patient I would How much I would hear, and how little I would fret and sold. I can never have him back again, but there I wonder if they know they are living in their very best approval of your efforts and arguments for my reform in this days; that now is the time to really enjoy their children. I think if I had been more to my little hoy. I might now

P. S .- THE LOST BOY FOUND .- Our lady readers are at liberty to dream that the mother who wrote the above, has indeed suffered the additional loss of her big boy, by his marriage with "Lucy Lowe." And then, on dreaming a second time, they may be consoled by the assurance that the bereaved mother has, at length, recovered her long lost little boy, in the discovery of a grand-son, who will task her time, and litter her rooms, and stnn her cars, and de range her choice furniture and musline again, to her heart's content. Let us hope that her cup of happiness and patience will be full, this time.-Principia.

#### STORY OF A RAILROAD ENGINEER.

I was running a night express train, and had a train of ton cars-eight passenger and two haggago cars-and all were well loaded. I was behind time, and I was very anxious to make a certain point; thue I was using every exertion, and putting the engine to the utmost speed of which she was capable. I wae on a section of the road usually considered the heet running ground on the line and was endeavoring to make the most of it, when a conviction struck me that I must stop.

A something seemed to tell me that to go ahead was dangeroue and that I must stop if I would save my life. I looked back at my train, and it was all right. I strained my eyes and poered into the darkuess, but could see no signal of danger or anything betokening danger, and there I could eeo five miles in the day-time. I listened to the workings of my engine, tried the water, looked at the guage, and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered a childish fear; but, like Banquo's ghost, it would not go down at my bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me.

I thought of the ridienle I would have heaped upon me if I did etop; but it was all of no avail. The conviction-for by this time it bad ripened into conviction-that I must stop, grew still stronger, and I shut off, and blew the whietle for braking, accordingly. I came to a dead halt, got off and went ahead a little way, without saying anything to anybody what the matter was. I had a lantern in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet, when I eaw what convinced me that premonitions are sometimes possible. I dropped the lantern from my nervelese grasp, and sat down on the track, utterly unable to stand; for there was a switch, the thought of which had never entered my mind, as it had never been used eince I had been on the road, and was known to be spiked, but now was open to lead me off the track. This switch led into a stone quarry whence stone for bridge purposes had been quarried, and the ewitch was left there, in case stone should be needed at any time, but it was always locked and the switch rail spiked.

Yet here it was, wide open, and had I not obeyed my premonition-warning-call it what you will-I should have run into it, and, at the end of the track, only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train, moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour, would have come into a collision with a solid wall of rook, eighteen feet high. The consequences, had I done so, can neither he imagined nor described, but they could by no possibility have been other-

This is my experience in getting warnings from a source that I know not, and cannot divine. It is a mystery to me -a mystery for which I am very trankful, however, although I dare not attempt to explain it, nor whence it

Dr. WATERHOUSE says; "I never saw so many pallid faces, so many marks of declining health, nor ever knew so many consumptive affections; and I trace it principally to the perniious cust m of smoking eigars

It is the ordinary lot of a great many people to have no riends, if they care for nohody themselves

Nichnhr is quoted by an exchange as saying: A handwriting aught never to be forgiven it is shameful do once; indeed, sending a hadly written letter to a fe

the use of his eyes and his right haud, may write what

writing and punctuation. Writers too much in has much haste to think correctly, or to be certain of their script, for him, he asks what few industrious editors time to do, and the editor who undertakes the task commonly find defects of consideration and sound discr in the matter itself, quite as annoying as defects in she the letters, and constructing the sentences. No pe ought to send an article to the press without giving second reading, to reconsider what he has said, and a roading to see that the manner is as it should be. I may be brillant geniuses who write recklessly, but worthy writere seldom or never do.

#### LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.

We sometimes meet with men who eeem to think any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weak They will return from a journey and greet their far with a distant dignity, and move among their children the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded fragments. There ie hardly a more unnatural sig earth, than one of those families without a heart. A had better extinguish a boy's eyes, than take awa hoart. Who that has experienced the joys of frien and values sympathy and affection, would not rathe all that is beautiful in nature'e scenery than be robl the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish, then, heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gu emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love.

Love should be disinterested and uncalculating. love which hath ends will have an end.

### WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL

For sale at the office of the Principle: FOR CASH ONLY. DEMOCRACY of CHRISTIANITY, 2 Vols., \$1 50...... SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY (History of) 1 Vol., \$1 00 Postage AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, 1 Vol., \$0 50 .....

#### OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS. FOR THE MILLIONS, INCLUDING

The Federal Constitution of 1757-3.
 II. The Articles of Confederation, 1775.
 III. The Delaration of Independence, 1776.
 IV. The Articles of Association, 1774.
 IV. The Articles of Association of Association of Logical Roles of Interpretation and Leading Interpretation and Leading Interpretation and Leading Interpretation of Interpretation and Leading Interpretation of Interpretation of

&c.				
PRICES of "Our A	ational t	Charter	8.27	
By mail, postage prepaid, by the Publisher.	by pr	ivate c	onveyan	C
Single copy 15 cents.	press	, as or	dered, a	
For 4 copies 50 "	pense	of the	purcha	ä
9 1,00				
12 " 1.30	Single	CODY		
20	For 4			
31 3.00	9			
In packages of more than 20	10			
or 30 copies it is generally cheap-	20			
er to send by Express, (where it				
can be done) than by Mail. But	16			
can be done) than by man. Due	100			
this may depend on the distance	100			
and directness of the ronte, and				
may be ascertained by experi-				
ment, or by inquiry at the near-				
est Express depay.			0.00	
For sale by WILLIAM GOODELL	or M. B.	15 11.L.1.		
Principia, 1019 Pearl St eet, New	Y k.	TERMS.		
advance.				

D. D. NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 101 WILLIAM STREET, NEW 1